

# The Mail-Examiner

23D YEAR--No. 6,932.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1890.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## LOCAL WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, slightly warmer, fair weather; winds becoming variable.

## We Have Them All.

DOUBLE or Single-breasted, Sack or Cutaway, plain or fancy color, stripes or checks, smooth or rough surface, for Dress or Business wear. No matter what the FABRIC or what STYLE garment you may want, you are SURE to find it HERE and at the proper prices.

Remember, you who are short and stout, or long and slim, that WE can fit you just as easily as if you were of regular build, as we make special provisions for odd shapes and extra stout men.

This is decidedly OVER-COAT weather. Do not wear the old one that has seen its best days, but come HERE and let us show you the FINEST and most ARTISTIC assortment of RELIABLE garments to be found in the city. All at OUR usual low prices.

## Robinson, Parker & Co.

### AMERICAN OUTFITTERS.

N. E. Corner Seventh and D Sts. N. W.

### WILL THEY STRIKE?

Conflicting Rumors Regarding the Erie Railroad Employees.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—It was rumored again yesterday that the employees of the Erie Railroad had decided on a strike on account of the refusal of the company to grant the demands of the Employees' Federation for the ten-hour work day and extra pay for overtime. Vice-President Fulton told a reporter that he had heard from the men and he did not think there would be any trouble. He said no attention to rumors whatever.

Superintendent Barrett, at Jersey City, said that no strike was expected, and that the men would not go out. President King's answer to Mr. Youngson and his committee was final, and should have been made a year ago when they first presented their demands. He was of the opinion that the men would call a strike were started by persons who would like to have trouble on the road so that they might take advantage of it and secure situations.

A conductor, who said that he was a member of the Brotherhood, said that there would be no strike, as the men would get their rights without it.

### MURDERED AND OUTRAGED.

Dangerous Position of the Man Charged with the Crime.

CUMBERLAND, Oct. 21.—The inquest into the death of the two McGehee girls, who were found murdered and outraged on October 7, was concluded at an early hour this morning. The jury bringing in a verdict that from the evidence they strongly suspected Narcisse Laroque as being guilty of the crime. The prisoner was committed for trial. Some one in the court room shouted "Hang him!" "Hang him!" and an exciting scene ensued, comparable with difficulty getting the prisoner safely into the lock-up. There is great excitement here and if Laroque is not speedily removed it is feared an attempt will be made to track him.

### LOST HER PETTICOT.

Has Anybody Found a Gown?—Market Value Unknown.

Room on the First Floor.  
Edith Sophia, Gown of No. 933 Eighth avenue was born with a petticoat, and has always been extremely lucky. A gift which she sometimes apparently has for forecasting future events—her petticoats, that is, sometimes come true—she ascribes to the possession of the cat. Consequently, the loss of it while she was driving on Sunday afternoon has made her feel that life is scarcely worth living. She continually did not carry it about with her, but while in the country she kept it in her purse. She lost both purse and cat. She is greatly grieved.

Do you want to make money? If so, buy lots of Wesley Heights. For full information see second page and John F. Waggoner, corner Fourteenth and G streets N. W.

## CUTS NO FIGURE

POLITICS AND THE CENSUS BUREAU NOT RELATED.

ACTING SUT. CHILDS INTERVIEWED.

A Vigorous Defense of Mr. Porter and His Colossal Work.

GOOD MEN, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY.

Have Been Chosen to Fill Important Places—New York's Howl—Kicks from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Superintendent of the Census Porter, who is now on the ocean returning from a trip to Europe, will, if good luck attends him, be at home again next Monday. Mr. Porter went away on the advice of his physicians, after a severe and what for a time was feared might prove a fatal illness, brought on by the strain caused by his incessant duties in the Census Office. It is to be hoped that he will come home full of health and strength. He will need plenty of both when he gets down to work again.

Frequently, of late, the Census Office has, to use a homely expression, been "tipped up the back" by the press in various quarters for alleged dishonest manipulation of facts and figures. Some of these kicks were vigorous, but they were as the kicks of a Shetland colt as compared with the mule kicks that New York city is now making. Mayor Grant and the newspapers over there are fairly kicking like 100,000. They claim that something like 150,000 New Yorkers were not counted by Mr. Porter's enumerators, and that they were left out of the enumeration for purely political reasons—to keep that city from sending another Democrat or two to Congress, to keep out increased Democratic representation in the State Legislature, and to give the Republicans a chance to squeal fraud, if, in '92, the Democrats get too many ballots in the boxes in the city for the rural Republicans to overcome. The angry Mayor and the angry newspapers want a new count, and swear by the great horn spoon and General Jackson that they will have it.

PHILADELPHIA'S KICK.  
And Louisville New York is just astounded. Philadelphia with another kick. The good Quakers declare that they have been "thrown down" by Superintendent Porter and his emissaries, but they don't say anything about political trickery. It looks as though Boss Quay is going to have a pretty tough time of it in keeping the good Quakers from dumping his man Delamater into a sink-hole; but for ordinary emergencies they have the Republicans over there, and they are not bothered on that score. They just didn't get enough people counted to head off Chicago. They think they ought to have counted like 100,000 more. That would do the business for the windy lake town, and they want Superintendent Porter to give them another count and figure Chicago into third place.

MR. CHILDS' STATEMENT.

Whether the Superintendent will recount either New York or Philadelphia cannot be found out just yet. Of course, everybody about the Census Office who has authority to speak insists that justice will be done, and that the claim of the New Yorkers that politics had anything to do with omissions (if there were omissions to the extent claimed) is without foundation. On the subject Acting Superintendent Childs said to a representative of THE CHIEF:

"In commenting upon the results reached in the present census it is very necessary that some attention should be paid to not only the requirements but the limitations of the Census law. Furthermore, the fact should not be lost sight of that hardly a year before the census was required to be taken there was no Census Office in existence, and that the present Superintendent, when he qualified and entered upon duty, found but one representative of the Territory, and that the organization and equipment of the office was made anew, and at the same time the great work of preparing for the census of this vast country was carried on. Besides the selection of experts for the investigation of special matters, the preliminary work incidental to the enumeration was perfected, the country divided into supervisory districts, and 171 supervisors appointed. These supervisors' districts were subdivided into enumeration districts, aggregating over 40,000, were apportioned. At the same time millions of schedules were being printed and distributed to the enumerators throughout the country. In the office, also, provision had to be made for the accommodation and training of something like 2,500 men, so small a task in itself, when it is remembered that hardly one of these people ever had any experience in census work, and I might say, never before heard of such a thing as a Census Office."

A COMPARISON.

"How does your force, generally speaking, compare with the force under General Walker in the Sixth and Tenth censuses?" asked the reporter.

"I don't say," replied Mr. Childs, "our force has a force which, for intelligence, industry and efficiency is fully equal to either of the forces employed by General Walker. In this connection I would say that, while a good deal of stress has been laid upon the success of the two preceding censuses taken under General Walker, and particularly the Tenth Census, the one immediately preceding the present census, it should be remembered that in the organization of his office, Superintendent Porter, who was himself a Special Agent under General Walker in 1890, had gathered about him, as far as possible, the very men upon whom General Walker placed the most reliance, and entrusted to them almost identically the same duties with which they are charged in the present census. In cases

where new men have been chosen to occupy responsible positions, the Superintendent has shown the desire to get the best men available, without regard to any consideration except their ability to do the work allotted to them."

"But does not figure in the selection of these men?" interjected the reporter.

"In the selection of expert special agents and chiefs of divisions, each having charge of some work of prime importance, the questions of technical knowledge, administrative ability, known reputation for experience in special branches and general competence, were alone considered. Partisan politics had no place whatever in the determination of assignments to these important positions. These men—the men who form what may be designated as the official cabinet of the Superintendent—are many of them of opposite political faith from that of the head of the bureau. Even the protection afforded to the Superintendent by the law, which forbids the removal of him without the consent of both Houses of Congress, is a guarantee of his impartiality. His assistants and right-hand men comprise all classes of political belief, from free trade to protection, from Democracy to Republicanism. Important investigations have been assigned to political opponents of the Superintendent, and the result of their care and scrutiny has fully justified the assertion that partisanship has had no voice in the work of the Census Bureau."

NEW YORK'S CLAIM.  
"What have you to say regarding the claims of Mayor Grant and other New Yorkers?"

"The agitation concerning the results of the census in New York city it should be remembered that prior to the actual work of enumeration a most savage assault was made by the newspapers of that city upon the constitutionality of certain census inquiries, which were, however, provided for by the Census act, and which, under the law, it was the plain duty of the Superintendent to see were properly answered. This newspaper opposition went so far as to advise the citizens of New York to refuse to answer the inquiries of the census enumerators beyond a certain point. The result of this agitation was to make the enumeration of the city of New York a much more perplexing task than it ordinarily would be, which at all times must be a most difficult undertaking. The reason for this is the so-called police count may or may not be taken. The police who are detailed for this purpose went forth under instructions and with the avowed purpose of counting every person who came within the city limits, and the count is taken in the general enumeration, and it is fair to presume that in the progress of their work there never was any doubt in their mind as to whether or not a person should be enumerated by them, but that in every instance the count was taken without regard to the length of time the person may have claimed a residence at the place where enumerated. But even along with the police count, it is not to be denied that in June was a bad one, it does not invalidate the entire census, but it only goes to show that in so large a city as New York it is almost impossible, with the best of men, to make a perfect count. But even along with the police count, it is not to be denied that in June was a bad one, it does not invalidate the entire census, but it only goes to show that in so large a city as New York it is almost impossible, with the best of men, to make a perfect count."

Another Act in the Great Society Scandal at Port Worth.

PORT WORTH, TEX., Oct. 21.—Miss Addie Cullen, the beautiful telephone girl, left here Sunday night, ticketed through to New York city, where she will be met by ex-Mayor W. S. Pendleton, and a marriage ceremony will be performed. Mrs. Pendleton No. 1 was granted a divorce a few weeks since, and this second marriage will close one of the most sensational society upsets known in the history of Texas. Mr. Pendleton has been in the practice of law in New York city, and has purchased a home there.

BARELY ESCAPED CREMATION.

Assaulted by a Tramp and Left in a Burning House.

MAINTAINVILLE, IOWA, Oct. 21.—John A. Harned of Chicago narrowly escaped a terrible death in this region Saturday afternoon. While passing a school-house a few miles west of Gilman Harned saw smoke issuing from a chimney, and entered the building. He found a tramp lying on a bench, and the latter, awakened, assaulted Harned, dealing him two violent blows on the head, and then tried to strangle him. The miscreant then robbed his victim, set fire to the school-house, fastened the doors and fled. Harned regained consciousness barely in time to crawl out of a window and escape cremation. The building was consumed.

M'KINLEY'S BILL REDUCES WAGES.

The Employees of a Printing Factory on a Strike.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A special to the Times from Indianapolis says the coppers at Polk's printing factory went out on strike yesterday against a reduction of wages. Polk gave as a reason for the reduction that the McKinley bill had advanced the price of cast, and he could not afford to pay the old wages.

Our Cattle in Belgium.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 21.—As a result of heavy importations of cattle from America, a royal decree has been issued directing that the duration of quarantine be governed by circumstances. Hereafter the quarantine period has been lengthened.

Tentative of City of New York.

QUEENSBORO, Oct. 21.—The steamer Tentative of the White Star Line passed through the Narrows from New York at 2:27 a. m. The steamer City of New York of the same line passed Brooklyn at 11:30 a. m.

"Practically Impossible Scheme."

LOANOK, Oct. 21.—In discussing General Booth's philanthropic plan, the Standard suggests that the public belief in the scheme is "practically impossible."

In the Argentine Republic.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 21.—Continuing yesterday afternoon after passing the Government's bill for the conversion of the provincial foreign loan into a general national loan.

Mrs. Cleveland Pressed the Button.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—The State fair began yesterday with a promising outlook. The machinery was started at noon by Mrs. Cleveland, who pressed a button at Leno's Mass.

## SOCIALISTIC ORGAN.

The Party in Germany Will Hereafter Publish a Paper.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Tribune this morning says: Cable dispatches have already reported that the Socialist party in Germany had resolved to have hereafter a kind of official organ published in Germany. That paper appears to be the first of its kind. Its name is *Neu Zeit* or *New Times*. This publication is one of the results of the expiration of anti-Socialist law. The organ of the party heretofore was the *Sozialistische Monatshefte*, first in Zurich and later in London.

The policy of this latter paper was moderate, and it is likely that the new Socialist paper will maintain a similar line of conduct. In first number contains a long leading article running up the history of the party during the last twelve years. The paper strongly advises its friends to give special attention to the condition of the rural populations, while not neglecting to spread the doctrine among the laboring classes in the cities.

The international character of the paper is seen in the fact that the main editorial is signed by Schipell, the leader of the "Young German Socialists," and by Lafarue, one of the chiefs of the French Socialists.

MRS. MILLER IN POOR CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Widow of the Late Justice Has No Adequate Means.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A special to the Star from Washington says: A somewhat painful problem presents itself in connection with the death of the late Associate Justice Miller as to what is to become of his widow. There is no son to support her. She has two married daughters, one widowed, and herself without adequate means of support. It is stated as a positive fact by those in a position to know that the wife of the great jurist, Abraham Lincoln's friend, will either have to struggle for existence, or rent or sell her homestead to make a living. Justice Miller left no other property of any amount except his house on Massachusetts avenue.

ARTIST LUMLEY'S MISFORTUNE.

Cataracts Have Grown Over Both Eyes and He Is Blind.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Times this morning says: Arthur Lumley, the well-known artist and illustrator, has become totally blind through the growth of cataracts over both eyes. Mr. Lumley's friends, who include among their number many of the best American as well as foreign artists, have shown their sympathy for him by past work and character by offering their services at this critical point toward collecting an exhibition of paintings and drawings, afterward to be sold at private sale to the benefit of him. Mr. Lumley will be able, it is hoped, to recover his sight through an operation which he intends to undergo.

TO BE WEDDED THE SECOND TIME.

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## CRY FOR BOODLE

PITTOUS APPEALS OF OHIO REPUBLICANS FOR FUNDS.

PLAIN LANGUAGE AT THEIR MEETING.

Col. Dan Grosvenor as an Imitator of Dudley and Quay.

FRYING THE FAT OUT OF THE CLERKS.

Interesting, Exciting and Pivotal Colloquies—Suspicious Members Find a Reporter and "Fire" Him.

The first regular meeting of the Ohio Republican Association since September 29 was held last night at Grand Army Hall, with Acting Superintendent of Census Childs in the chair and Mr. Curtis acting secretary. The meeting was well attended, the club having quite a large membership.

After the reading of the minutes and election of new members a member arose and wanted to know if the sergeant-at-arms had admitted any outsiders to the room. "No, sir," replied the sergeant-at-arms. "I don't think it best to let our proceedings be known to the public. I don't think we would like to have a reporter of a Democratic paper in the room."

Colonel Grosvenor replied that the meeting had been advertised as a public one, both for gentlemen and ladies.

A PRECIPITOUS NOVEMBER.

"But I don't see the public coming in," retorted the gentleman.

"Well, I don't think there are any here but members," said Colonel Grosvenor, and the colored sergeant-at-arms closed the door.

The next thing done was the reading by the chairman of a letter from a person in Columbus, Ohio, who spoke in honor of the full terms of the State going Republican, and who added that all would be well as long as the Legislature remained in session.

"Yes," added the chairman, "I think it would be best for the Legislature to remain in session until after the election."

BOODLE CALLED FOR.

"Mr. Chairman," said Colonel Grosvenor, "I arise to say something about the 'boodle of war.' Our time is short, and I want to know how much boodle we have."

"This is a very serious matter," replied Colonel Grosvenor, "and even if it did get into the papers it would not create much of a commotion. I tell you," continued the Colonel, "that a question of boodle is a very important matter."

"But," said one of the members, "let it be. Not how much boodle we have, but how many members have contributed."

"All right, then," said the Colonel, and the number who had contributed was announced. The number was not satisfactory to the Colonel, because the names of many of the contributors were not on hand, and did not reach his idea of a "starter" for campaign boodle, which he said ought to be \$1,000. He then proposed a plan by which the clerks in the Departments could be reached.

Concluding, the Colonel said: "I will make a motion that Mr. Mayse and Judge Lowry be appointed by the club to get some one to see the clerks outside of the Departments and at their homes."

A WET BLANKET.

This resolution on the spur of the moment was adopted, after which, however, a member sprung the Civil War story, and felt like a wet blanket on the meeting and gave rise to considerable debate.

A colored man said that he had been with Judge Lowry in the Ohio Legislature and he knew if any money was to be raised that the Judge would get it.

"But," said another member, "Mr. Mayse and Judge Lowry are not to ask any one for money—they are to get it for us." "Well, whoever that person is he will have to be a man of excellent judgment," said another member.

"I don't know of a man," replied the colored man, "who is not in the employ of the Government but at one of the station houses."

"That also comes under the Civil Service law," replied Mr. Mayse.

The colored man, somewhat nettled, replied the Colonel, somewhat nettled, a rather common "understand" now.

Judge Lowry said he was employed by a company, and that he had not the time to spare in looking up employees of the Departments, and that he knew but few of them anyway. He denounced the calling upon men for money as an outrage, and thought that every true Republican should give something. Other \$20, \$10, \$5, or \$1 without being asked to do so. "I would rather," he added, "have my name down for \$1 than to give nothing at all."

The colored member said that that was where the trouble came in. The people of this State were full of feeling, and he was not in the habit of looking for a campaign fund.

Mr. Mayse said that under the Civil Service law no employee of the Government could be asked for contributions.

The chair read a circular letter from the Republican executive headquarters at Columbus saying that clerical help had been secured, and that all clerical help was to be left at the office of Treasurer Mayse.

room who had received circulars held up their hands.

To the Chair the letter from Columbus seemed to be all right.

"I do not believe in this 'money or your life' scheme," said a member in support of "And," exclaimed another, "we won't have any 'raz' law' here. I have for years contributed two percent of my salary and gone home to Ohio, which sometimes cost me \$100 more, but I have always used my own money whether to contribute or not, and I do not believe in this thing of compelling one to pay."

"Well, let's drop the whole matter," said Colonel Grosvenor.

An elderly gentleman arose and proposed a "still hunt."

"Now," he said, "we have so many thousands of miles, and there are the States of Labor. I think we might get some votes among them. But," he added, "only after this as a suggestion of my own."

The suggestion did not meet with much enthusiasm.

"CIVIL FEARS," ETC.

At this stage of the proceedings it was suspected that a reporter was present, and a "smelling" committee was appointed, who quickly found the unfortunate newspaperman, and he was strictly and forcibly requested to vacate, which he did, leaving the Buckeyes to settle their quarrels in private, as it was evident that some one was about to spring a big one on the gathering.

VIRGINIA VOTERS SPLIT.

A MOTION TO INDORSE HUME'S CANDIDACY LEADS TO A BOLT.

The Virginia voters held a spirited meeting last night at the Washington Cavalry, on O street northwest, under the auspices of the Virginia State Association. The president, John H. Harrison, was in the chair, and the secretary was appointed to open correspondence with the different railroad and steamboat companies with reference to reduced rates of transportation. It was stated that at least 500 would go home and vote.

There was a breeze of excitement in the room in respect to a resolution which was offered, endorsing Frank Hume's candidacy in the Eighth district. The majority of the members of the association present vigorously opposed the resolution, and when they found they could not defeat it they left the room in a body.

The remainder of the voters, only two of them, as stated, in Mr. Hume's district, passed the resolution by a vote of 17, and the meeting adjourned. The chairman went out with the bolters. Before the adjournment had been reached that those present not members of the club were not entitled to vote, and which had been sustained.

Norfolk Republican Club.

At a meeting of the Norfolk Republican Club held last night arrangements were completed for a meeting at Hampton. The chief feature of the occasion will be an address by Hon. J. M. Langston, who will be received at Hampton by a committee of two appointed from the club. Several letters, stating that Bowen will be re-elected, were read and received with great applause. The club has also made preparations to assist voters to go home to vote.

Active Keystone Republicans.

The rooms of the Pennsylvania Republican Association were crowded last night for a meeting. The campaign committee reported that fully 700 men would go home to vote. Every one of the November 11 members of the campaign committee will be at the club rooms to issue orders for transportation.

DISARMED IN TIME.

There Might Have Been a Bloody Sequel to the Price-Booth Tragedy.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 21.—What might have been a bloody sequel to the Price-Booth tragedy of Saturday was prevented yesterday morning by the disarming of a number of men. The killing of Price by Miss Booth has ended much bitterness and threats have been made by both sides. When the coroner's inquest was commenced yesterday it was noticed that a number of male relatives of both parties to the shooting were present, and ugly looks exchanged between some of them recalled the threats. To prevent possible trouble it was ordered that every person in the room be searched.

The search showed that every man of the victims of the tragedy was armed, and when it was concluded, enough revolvers lay on the table to start an arsenal. Then an officer was called at the door, and every one who entered. The inquest resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts as verified.

The Strike Petting Out.

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Indications of the breaking up of the great strike of glass-blowers of South Jersey are apparent and some of the manufacturers are confident that it will soon be declared off. Several of the factories are turning out glass again, and the strikers are willing to return to the old ways of pay.

Arrest, Liquor, Murder and Suicide.

CHATTANOOGA, Mo., Oct. 21.—At Franklin, twelve miles south of Chattanooga, Oliver, aged 21, shot dead in her own parlour Miss Furtile, his sweetheart, on Saturday because she insisted that he should marry her. He was shot through the temple and he died of his wound yesterday. He was intoxicated when he fired the shot.

An Intimate Acquaintance in an Ordeal.

BRANDSBURG, Oct. 21.—It has been privately intimated to the government by the fact that it is no doubt of a chance in the falling dynasty of Serbia. This is intimated by an intimation to the fact that it is no doubt of a chance in the falling dynasty of Serbia.

Young King's Body Recovered.

CHATTANOOGA, Mo., Oct. 21.—The Government's attempt to recover the body of the young King of Serbia, who was killed in the attack on Belgrade, was successful. The body was recovered from the hands of the Serbian government.

Do you want to make money? If so, buy lots of Wesley Heights. For full information see second page and John F. Waggoner, corner Fourteenth and G streets N. W.

## UNDER THE WIRE

WINNER OF THE FIRST EVENTS AT THE DENNING'S TRACK.

MABEL CARTWRIGHT'S INITIAL RACE.

An Excellent Programme Served to the Large Crowd in Attendance.

FINE WEATHER AND A SPLENDID TRACK.

Ample Betting Facilities for the Spectators—Many Tipsters Present. All Big Fields.

The Washington Jockey Club inaugurated its fall meeting this afternoon under the most favorable auspices. The weather was all that could be desired, and the large crowd present abundantly testified to the popularity of the new racing association which is providing Washington with such excellent sport.

The track was never in better condition. Its sandy soil greedily drank up the rain that fell last night, and although the course was not fast, yet it could hardly have been better.

The dogs on the grand stand and stables made a pretty sight, and the gulls on the steeplechase course, which biased the path for the jumpers, looked like a flock of geese.

The early trains carried out large numbers of spectators, among whom were many ladies. Their bright and pretty costumes made a beautiful scene. Few indeed were French mutineers, the grand stand was filled and there was a surging, bustling crowd about the betting booths. Twenty-four bookmakers supplied the wants of the public, while there were French mutineers for those who prefer to take chances on a division of gain rather than know what will win in the books